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FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1948.

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Slavery In Jap Mines

Tokyo, Jan. 1.—Some 75,000 Japanese miners are working as slaves under conditions "unbearable for animals" in coal mines on Hokkaido Island Japan, a member of an Allied coal team from the SCAP said today.

The miners were broken in spirit, living only on rice and unpaid for months, according to the Allied team, which has returned to Tokyo after investigating the reasons for a lag in the coal production.

The workers were crowded 20 at a time—often regardless of sex or age—in hovels, by normal standards too small for one, the investigators reported, adding that it was almost unbelievable.—Reuter.

MARSHALL PLAN DELAY PREDICTED

Completed Action By June Likely

Washington, Jan. 1.—Mr Charles Eaton, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, predicted today that Congressional action on the Marshall Plan might be delayed two months beyond the Government's April 1 deadline.

Mr Eaton said that he could not set any date for the completed action on the aid programme, but "if we get through by June 1 we will be fortunate."

He said that he was not speaking of the passage of the Plan as the Administration had patterned it, but as it would finally evolve after careful hearings, and revisions if necessary.

"This is not a relief proposition. This is a reconstruction proposition, and in the reconstruction of Western Europe, so that they may be able to function as part of the world of tomorrow, we are not philanthropists."

"Wherever possible, there must be an equitable quid pro quo, wherein they give us something for what we give them."

Mr Eaton said that his Congressional Committee would meet on January 8 or 9 and decide on the "time-table" for study and action.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Salaries Commission

Reactions among Government personnel to the Salaries Commission's recommendations are bound to vary from satisfaction to qualified disappointment, but in the main they appear to go more than half way in resolving the economic problem which has beset the majority of civil servants since the reoccupation. The Commission's recommendations, the majority of which have been accepted by the Secretary of State, do much more than advocate revised basic salary scales and high cost of living allowances. The 70 foolscap-page, single-spaced report is also an attempt to streamline the Administration both as regards its personnel and its financial structure. As the proposals are implemented so will the structure of the Administration change, and many of the old anomalies disappear. Although the Commission makes a point of insisting that it was not part of their task to inquire if departments are overstaffed or if holders of posts are really competent or if departments are well organised, yet their anxiety in this respect runs right through their lengthy report, and several recommendations do, in fact, offer certain safeguards in this direction. One is that certain periods of efficiency tests must be passed, and that no incremental certificates be issued by departmental heads unless they are fully satisfied as to the work of the employee. Other important recommendations designed to achieve maximum efficiency are that more and more officers should be thrown open to competitive examination, with greater opportunities for advancement based on personal ability and integrity. The efficiency of the administrative machinery would also be protected by the appointment of an independent Public Services Commission whose duties, among others, would be to see that all appointments are adequately staffed by capable employees and are so administered as to produce the maximum results in public service. The decision to accept in general the principles enunciated in the Colonial Office White Paper will be applauded, the most important effect being that in future salaries will be determined according to the nature of the work involved (a very proper procedure) and that avenues will be created for promotion of locally employed civil servants to the higher grades of service. Not all will be happy to see the abolition of most of the special allowances, but the fact that this will go away with invidious privileges commands it as a wise decision. Moreover the Commission has recommended alternative compensation which is both fair and equitable. The report is so voluminous that it cannot be fully analysed at one attempt. It can be said, though, that the Commission has performed a notable task and one for which not only Government servants in particular, but the Colony in general, should feel grateful. We gladly congratulate the members of the Commission and their assistants on the splendid public service they have performed.

Palestine Naval Blockade Broken

Ship Lands 200 Jews Near Haifa

TERRORISTS ACTIVE

Jerusalem, Jan. 1.—The British naval blockade of Palestine was broken this afternoon when an illegal immigrant ship landed 200 of her 700 passengers north of Haifa.

Troops of a British Airborne Division were rushed to the beach at Nahariya, north of Haifa, and the area was cordoned off, preventing 500 of the passengers from loading. Then a hunt began for the 200 who had escaped inland.

A Palestine Government statement tonight said that the 200 visaless Jews who got ashore have been rounded up. The vessel slipped through the British naval blockade a few hours after two other immigrant ships, with more than 15,000 Jews on board, had been intercepted and escorted to Cyprus by British destroyers and cruisers.

The ship, a 300-ton motor schooner, is lying about 100 yards off-shore, it was added.

The immigrants were reported to have been met by "reception committees" ashore.

In Jaffa tonight, six or seven gunboats, in battle-dress, crushed an Arab road block with a jeep and waded the street with automatic weapons, wounding 10 Arabs.

Unconfirmed reports said the men, believed to be Jewish gunmen, wore the green cockades of the Irish Fusiliers, which deceived the Arab guards on the road blocks.

The jeep disappeared in the direction of Tel-Aviv.

BUS BOMBED
In Jerusalem, an armoured Jewish bus was bombed and fired on when passing through the Arab quarter towards Hadassah Hospital, but no casualties were reported.

Arab guerrillas mounted attacks on two Jewish settlements in Palestine shortly after dark tonight.

One was at Hartuv, halfway between Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem, and the other was at Genosar by the Sea on Galilee, Jewish sources reported.

One of the leaders of the Arab military organisation in Jerusalem was shot and killed today when, a party of Arabs attempted to halt and check a British police car at a road-block in Jerusalem, Jewish sources reported.

A Palestine Government spokesman described as "nonsense" tonight the reports that 50 Arabs were killed in a Hagana attack on the Arab village of Baladash Sheikh, on the outskirts of Haifa, today.

The Jewish Agency headquarters in Jerusalem, after contacting Haifa, also rejected the reports.

The official casualties figures of the attack stood at four Arabs and two Jews killed and 31 Arabs wounded.

"DISHONOURABLE WAR"
Mr David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said today that "a dishonourable war" had been declared in Palestine "against the Jews," against Jewish existence and independence and the decision of the United Nations.

He told a press conference: "We never had and do not have a war with the Arab people, in the same way as we had no war with the British people when we resisted the treacherous White Paper policy" (which restricted immigration and banned land transfers).

(His statement closely followed the claim by Arab sources, in Jerusalem, that an Arab guerrilla unit of 2,000 heavily-armed men was expected in Palestine within the next 10 days under the command of Fawzi Bey Kawukji, who became an almost legendary hero among Palestine Arabs because of his activities during the 1936 rebellion against the British and later during the Rasid Ali abortive revolt in Iraq in 1941.)

(Observers in Jerusalem interpreted this report to mean that a real Arab "shooting war" against the division of Palestine will soon develop into a full-scale military action.)

Dr Ben Gurion, commenting on newspaper reports of differences of opinion among Jewish leaders on an orientation of the Agency's policy towards "East or West," said: "The Zionist policy is based on the identity of the views and unity of the Soviet Union and the United States in support of the Jewish State as manifested by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

David Kagan, a member of the Hagana, the Jewish illegal defence force, was sentenced, to five years' imprisonment by a Jerusalem military court today for carrying arms in Salmer village, the scene of an Arab-Jewish clash on the border of Jaffa-Tel-Aviv on December 6.

Another Jew was sentenced to 15 years for possessing explosives.—Reuter.

EMIGRATION HOPES
Prague, Jan. 1.—As senior delegate of the Jewish European underground said today that more than half of the 350,000 Jews in Rumania hope to emigrate into Palestine.

The delegate inspected operations at Burgas, Bulgaria, before the ships Pan York and Pam Crescent sailed to Palestine with 120,000 Rumanian Jews.—United Press.

CHINESE GIRL MURDERED

Nanking, Jan. 1.—A United States Army spokesman announced today that a 26-year-old Chinese girl was murdered by a Chinese in the U.S. Army barracks here at 10 a.m. today.

The girl, Sun Tin-a, was shot to death by Mon Mong-lin, a 27-year-old AAG employee after an argument.

The shooting occurred in the apartment of Albert T. Wong who was not present.

The spokesman said the couple illegally entered the barracks and forced the hallway to unlock the door to Wong's room and shortly afterwards the shooting took place.

Mon admitted to the Chinese police and U.S. Army authorities that he shot the girl and that no Americans were involved.

He is at present in the custody of the Chinese police.—United Press.

Mao Tse-Tung Says Chiang Will Be Defeated

10,000-WORD REPORT TO COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—Mao Tse-tung, China's chief Communist, confidently predicted defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's government, despite United States aid.

Mao's statement was broadcast by the Communist radio which said it was the first part of a 10,000 word report to a meeting of the Chinese Communist Central Committee on December 25. It said the remainder would be broadcast during the next three days.

Mao reiterated the charge that Chiang was a tool of American imperialism. He said the U.S. was directing a counter-revolutionary war "against the independence of the Chinese nation and the liberation of the Chinese people."

Mao said Communist forces are conducting a nationwide offensive. He said the offensive "cannot but bring about jubilation and encouragement" among one billion people in the Eastern part of the world who are "suffering under the oppression of imperialism."

"At the same time it is a kind of aid to the oppressed peoples now struggling in the various countries of Europe and the Americas."

10-POINT PROGRAMME

Mao outlined a 10-point programme of Communist military strategy. It is based on bringing superior forces to bear on the enemy at any given point but avoiding attempts to take any large cities until later.

Mao said, "The Chiang Kai-shek gang of brigands and the military personnel of American imperialism in China are well aware of these military methods of ours. The American military personnel suggest this and that strategy and tactics to Chiang for destroying the people's liberation army, directly train troops for Chiang, and supply him with military equipment. But none of these efforts can save the Chiang Kai-shek gang of brigands from defeat."

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Childless Marriage Divorce Rule Shock

HOUSE OF LORDS STARTS A NEW BATTLE

London, Jan. 1.—A new battle over the divorce laws is arising in Britain after the decision of the House of Lords, the highest legal tribunal in the country, that the persistent use of contraceptives does not involve a refusal to consummate a marriage and that the aggrieved husband or wife, who desires children, has no legal remedy.

Opponents of this decision declare that it legalises race suicide. Supporters claim that the door to divorce would be thrown wide open if any couple could get a decree of nullity merely by agreeing to declare that one party to the marriage insisted on the use of contraceptives.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Geoffrey F. Fisher, is expected to enter the battle when the Diocesan bishops meet in London shortly.

Roman Catholic opposition to the new rule has already been voiced by Dr John Heenan, Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society, who said: "The relevant part of Canon Law states that the primary end of marriage is the procreation and education of the offspring."

The definition of cruelty as a ground for divorce should be widened to deal with such cases, Mr Lawrence J. Cadbury, a leading member of the Society of Friends, urged in a letter to the Times.

He asked whether anything could be more cruel than for one party to a marriage to deny to the other the possibility of parenthood.

Another correspondent of the Times, Mr Charles E. Beer, of Oxford University, urged that the new ruling is contrary to Christian principles. Declaring that British laws, social structure and religion, all point to marriage as the legitimate means of satisfying the desire for children, he said: "It is illogical to protect any permanent refusal by one spouse to grant to the other what is his, or her, fundamental right."

Pointing to the tendency to limit families, other correspondents ask what the position would be of a husband or wife who insisted on the use of contraceptives after one or more children had been born of the union.

Support for the new rules has been proclaimed by one prominent churchman, the Bishop of Chichester, Dr George K. Bell, who described the decision as "sound."

With more and more churchmen and lawyers entering the controversy, the line which the Archbishop of Canterbury will take is awaited with increasing interest.

THE FIRST SHOTS
The first shots in the new battle were fired when five Lords of Appeal, headed by their chief, Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, decided that a man was not entitled to a decree of nullity on the grounds that his wife refused to permit intercourse unless he used a contraceptive.

Announcing this judgment, Lord Jowitt declared that insistence on the procreation of children, one of the principal ends, if not the principal end, of marriage, required examination.

The essence of the Christian view, he continued, seemed to be that any family should be brought up in the Christian faith, but that was not the same thing as saying that a marriage was not consummated unless children were procreated and that such procreation was the principal end of marriage.

This decision came as a bombshell both to lawyers and to churchmen.

Since 1939 the British Government has controlled the transportation system. Therefore nationalisation became effective with no change in operations.

The newly created British Transport Commission supplanted the railway boards of directors. The new transport stock, with a maturity date 1978-1980, bears three percent interest. Treasury officials estimated the new stock to the value of about one billion pounds to be exchanged for old railway stocks, and that the annual interest charge will be £30,000,000.

Since 1939 the government has yearly as management and stockholder compensation.

The Treasury announcement said each holder of transport securities will be given the new transport stock on a Pound for Pound value. The value of the old stock was determined by taking an average of stock exchange quotations on November 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 in 1946.—Associated Press.

London, Jan. 1.—The British Treasury completed nationalisation of the British transport system with an offer of new stock to the 1,000,000 shareholders in four main line and 54 smaller railways, the canal system and other inland transport.

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London, Jan. 1.—The recovery of 12 bodies late today were reported, while four people were still unaccounted for in the wreckage of two Missouri Pacific trains which crashed in a blinding snowstorm near here today.

Rescue crews, rushing from Sedalia with acetylene torches to cut away the debris, were hampered by the snow-covered roads and broken communication lines.

The rear train was the second section of the first. Its locomotive, derailed all but four feet of the rear coaches of the first section.

The police said that they feared the four unaccounted for were also among the dead.—Reuter.



MAO TSE-TUNG

U Saw's Last Chance

Rangoon, Jan. 1.—Burma officials said that unless former Premier U Saw appeals within the next 24 hours, he will be hanged without further legalities for abetting the slaying last July of U Aung San, head of the Burmese government, and six Cabinet Ministers.

He was sentenced to death upon conviction last Tuesday.

U Saw is confined to a small jail cell, a lonely and disillusioned man. During his trial he said that "in my troubles, all have forsaken me."

U Saw, wartime Premier, asserted he did not scheme with the Japanese to throw the British out of Burma and that he did not conspire against the U Aung San government.—Associated Press.

Cholera In Syria

London, Jan. 1.—All land and air travel between Syria and Saudi Arabia was suspended today until further notice because of an outbreak of cholera in Syria.

This was announced in London today by the Saudi Arabian Charge D'Affaires.

The epidemic has been spreading rapidly with a mounting death toll in the Arabic countries of Syria and Lebanon and threatened to spread to Iraq.—Reuter.

Two New Year Holiday Disasters

Cotton Valley, Louisiana, Jan. 1.—Disaster workers today searched for more victims of the devastating tornado which whiplashed the rich Red River valley, oil and farm country in northwest Louisiana, on New Year's Eve, killing at least 13 people and injuring hundreds more.

Other hundreds were left homeless, the biting cold weather adding misery to the suffering, and freezing temperatures were forecast tonight.

Cotton Valley, with a population of 18,000, took the brunt of the storm, with 10 dead and a score injured, and many of its buildings and dwellings in ruins. Five babies and small children were among the killed.

Winds roared in Northwest Louisiana and Southern Arkansas, causing the collapse of houses, barns and other buildings like flimsy Christmas toys.

Two men died at Haynesville and one at the village of Ark.

Cotton Valley, typical oil production and refinery town, had most of its structures of frame construction and built low on the flat countryside. Above them rose derricks, whose towers were ripped from their bases and turned into lattice-work of twisted steel.

W.P. Tanner, State police investigator, reported at dawn the ghastly sight of children poking the ruins of their homes for loved ones. Some frame buildings were flung from their foundations to the treetops.

Armed National Guardsmen patrolled to prevent looting.—United Press.

TRAINS COLLIDE
Sedalia, Missouri, Jan. 1.—The recovery of 12 bodies late today were reported, while four people were still unaccounted for in the wreckage of two Missouri Pacific trains which crashed in a blinding snowstorm near here today.

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SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
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 Original screenplay by Elinor Groppe. Story by Elinor Groppe and John H. Johnson. Directed by ALEXANDER HALL. A COT HARTMAN PRODUCTION.

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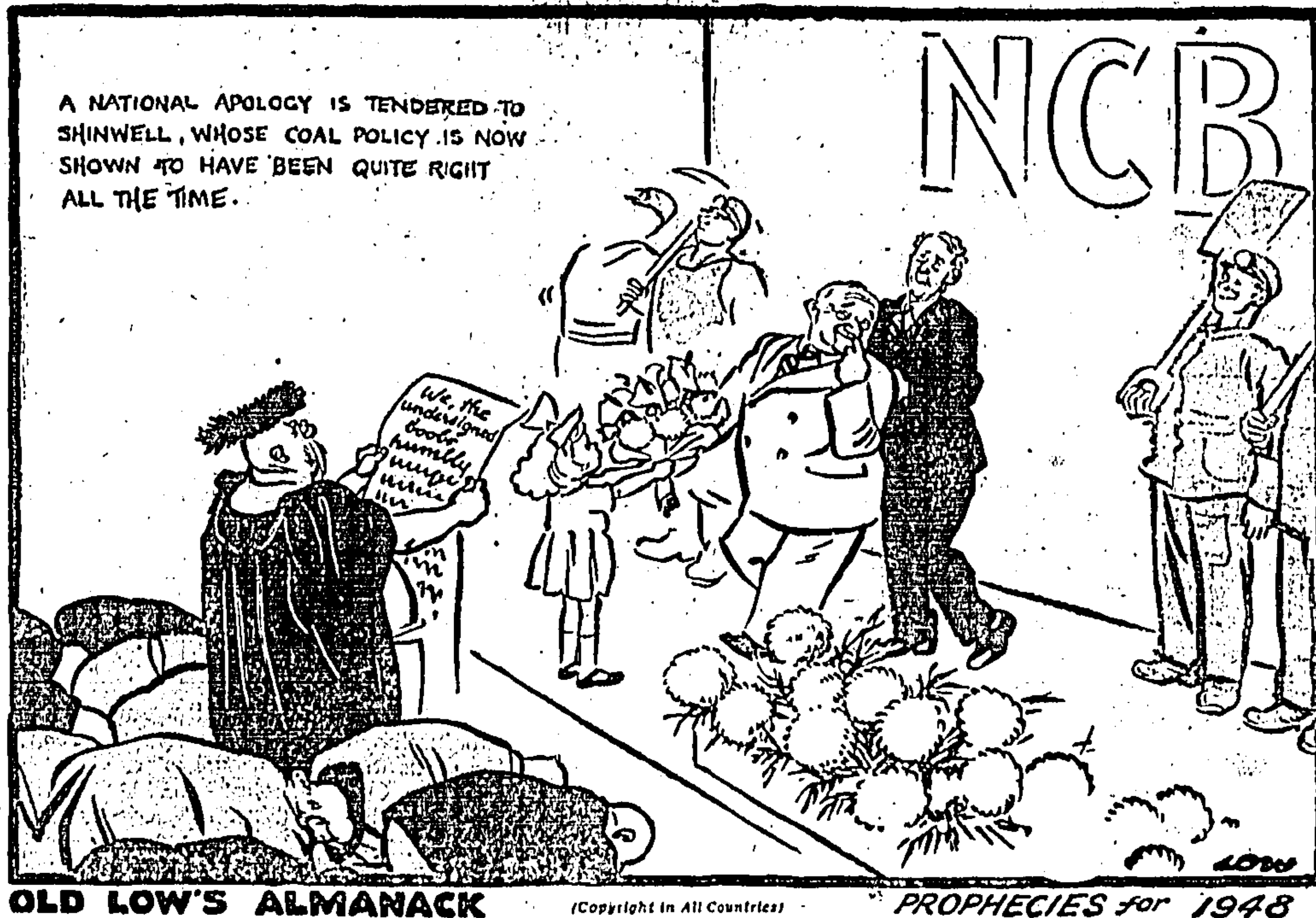
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A STORY OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT LOVE!

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TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**AT 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

OLD LOW'S ALMANACK

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PROPHECIES for 1948

MAP-MAKERS AT WORK IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BEFORE the War, few of us thought of maps in any connection other than motoring or hiking holidays, and it was not until the wartime press, with the almost daily publication of sketch maps showing the movements of armies across countries and continents, thrust them upon our consciousness, that most of us ever thought of them as anything apart from school atlases and geography lessons.

Few people in those grim days could spare the time to wonder how accurate topographical maps, so necessary to our armies and air forces, were produced, or who produced them—probably least of all the people who did use them.

At some time or other, pioneer surveyors must make their way through uncharted country to produce the sound geographical framework which a map must have before it can be plotted in its proper relation to the earth's surface.

Vast Areas Remapped

In recent years—in this part of the world, especially—military and civilian surveyors have spent long periods, completely cut off from civilisation, in order to make maps to improve man's knowledge of his living space. But even now, with aircraft and the modern technique of air photography to help these men in their work, not more than a quarter of the world is satisfactorily mapped.

Despite the fact that vast areas were remapped for warfare purposes, Southeast Asia itself is far from covered with reliable and up-to-date surveys.

During the war, the Army Survey Service was faced with the formidable task of making and printing maps of all possible areas of operations for the Army and the Air Force, and seeing that the right maps were in the right places at the right time—and in the right quantity.

This had to be done in closest secrecy, for a leakage of information about mapping programmes before the completed maps were in the hands of the troops who used them would give the enemy a hint of impending operations.

Operating under the control of a Survey Directorate at GHQ FARELF (Far East Land Forces) are five types of Royal Engineer units, each one responsible for one of the stages of map production and distribution. It is interesting to follow the work of these units and see how they carry on their work in the Far East in this postwar period.

Date Selected

Orders for the production of a new or revised map go first of all to a Technical HQ, which has at its disposal all available map material and air photographs covering the whole of the Far East. The necessary data is selected from this and assessed by technical officers, who decide on the design and size of the

new map, and issue detailed instructions to all the units in the map production line.

The first of these units is a Field Survey Company, which has highly skilled ground surveyors, draughtsmen, and air surveyors—men who are trained in the construction of maps from air photographs.

If the technical staff decide that they want more air photographs,

.....and at one depot they have 18 million prints stored up covering all the Far East

By Captain D. J. MORGAN

so on. The printers are then able to make separate plates for each colour to appear on the completed map.

The sheets required for the various colours are photographed by an abnormally large camera, capable of taking plates as large as 23 by 35 inches. Those being used by Far East Forces printing units are probably the largest in use in this part of the world. They are also used for enlarging or reproducing maps to any required size.

Once the photographers have produced a negative of the requisite sheets, helio workers transfer the image from the negative to a zinc plate, which is coated with a sensitive substance and exposed to the light of carbon arc lamps through the negative. The image thus transferred on to the zinc is processed by technicians who prepare the plant for use on the rotary lithographic printing machines.

So far, four different highly skilled lithographic tradesmen have taken part in preparing five different colour plates, and the printers can begin to put the coloured impressions on paper. It is now the turn of the machine man who adjusts and runs his machine so that the five colours each fall into the correct positions and there is none of the overlapping effect sometimes seen in cheap coloured comic papers.

The various printing tradesmen require years of training before they reach the high standard required for the job. Map printers employed in the Army have normal

ly served years of apprenticeship with British Lithographic printing firms, and in civilian life have been employed on such work as printing banknotes, picture magazines or coloured advertisements.

Once in motion the machines turn out about four thousand maps every hour. The zinc plate is clamped to a cylinder which is in contact with the ink rollers. The ink image in the zinc transfers an impression on to a rubber roller which in turn transfers it on to the paper. The process is repeated with each colour until the map has been completed. A Map Reproduction Unit in an operational area has its map printing machinery mounted in 10-ton vehicles, so that it can keep up with the forces and supply them with maps on the spot. The equipment mounted on these lorries is a miniature of the heavy plant used in the production of your coloured magazines and chocolate boxes or calendars. In peacetime a static printing plant is used.

In addition to the many millions of maps printed on paper during the war, special maps were printed on a variety of substances. Some, for instance, were made as silk scarves or handkerchiefs, and issued to airborne and commando troops and Wingate's Chindits for escape purposes.

Silk Scarves

Paper distortion brings a problem into map-making, especially in places like Hongkong where the heat and humidity are exceptional in summer. For this reason only the best-quality paper made of rag pulp is used. During the fighting, in Burma particularly, steps were taken to beat tropical conditions by the production of special "Wet Strength Paper."

At one stage during the war the whole output of the best quality paper from British mills was going into the production of maps for the vast armies deployed throughout the world.

The output of maps passes to maps supply units for storage or distribution. One one depot in Southeast Asia 18 million are stored in such a way that a map of any particular area can be produced immediately on demand.

Britain's First Atom Factory

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

SELLAFIELD, near
Whitchaven, Cumberland.

MY visit here was doubly interesting for during the time British scientists produced their first sample of plutonium—the man-made metal which can be used for atomic power—or atomic bombs.

Sellafield, Cumberland, is "the big brother" of Diddcot, Berkshire, where this first sample has been made. The Diddcot research station is the laboratory of Britain's atomic project. Sellafield will be the factory where the Diddcot discoveries will go into production.

The site here covers 2,000 acres. A seven-mile fence surrounds it. On one side is the sea, behind it the mountains.

I find that Sellafield is ahead of schedule. For four months now hundreds of men have been at work. The wartime ordnance factory which stood on this site has been razed. New laboratories are going up. The foundations of what will be the tallest chimneys in Britain are being laid.

You can see dozens of built-doors and mobile cranes. Before long this little village—until now just a Lakeland beauty spot—will be the centre of tremendous developments. I am told the project will not be affected by the Government's decision to cut capital expenditure. On the advice of the Minister of Defence the Cabinet has decided to keep atomic energy on top priority.

THE factory will have two functions:—

(a) To produce electric power from uranium and pump it into the grid system;

(b) To manufacture on a big scale plutonium, which forms the explosive core of the latest type of atomic bombs.

This tiny amount of plutonium which has just been made in the Diddcot furnaces is only adequate for research. Diddcot is not designed for—and was never intended for—anything more than experimental work.

EXCEPT to American and Canadian scientists plutonium is an unknown metal. For two years British atomic research has been delayed because there was no plutonium available. The amount which has just been produced is about one milligram—barely enough to cover the head of a pin—but enough for the detailed study of plutonium-chemistry to begin.

Only three days before I got here Professor M. H. L. Pryor, of Oxford, told me that the loss of a few pounds of plutonium from America could bring atomic power in Britain two to three years nearer.

I learn now that the Government asked the United States more than a year ago for small samples of plutonium for their basic research. These were refused. The U. S. Atomic Energy Act prohibits the export of atomic explosives.

Because of an agreement with the United States, Canada has also been unable to lend Britain any plutonium from the stocks made at the Chalk River atom factory near Montreal.

SELLAFIELD is Britain's answer to the locked cupboard. The activity to be seen here is proof of the confidence which British scientists feel in their ability to exploit the new science which, to a great extent, they created.

Guiding all this activity is Mr. Christopher Hinton, an engineer whose name is not yet known to the public. Every week or so Mr. Hinton leaves his planning department near Liverpool and is to be found here inspecting and controlling the work.

How long will it be before Mr. Hinton has his factory in production?

I understand that the atomic furnace is scheduled to produce electricity on an experimental scale within five years.

But if the activity here is sustained, it will be making substantial quantities of plutonium explosive long before then.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

MAJOR ROLLING led the grumbling Sergeant Bulky across the sand to Blacklion rocks. "Sergeant," he said, "I have a notion that we may be the first people to get a message from the moon."

"That's as may be," retorted the Sergeant, who was inclined to be sceptical. "Now," said the Major, as they reached a jumble of enormous rocks which lay embedded in the sand, "this is where I heard the 'Listen'." The Sergeant cocked his ear to the sky. Distinct, but very faint, came an irregular tapping sound. "It's imagination," commenced the Major, who lay down with his ear to the base of the rock. Bulky scratched his head, and then began to clamber over the rocks,

it's a message. But what I don't understand is why it echoes off this rock." He got his ear to the rock and listened.

with a peculiar expression in his eyes.

He wants her photograph

DEAR Miss Sloperner, As one of your myriad admirers, I hope I may be forgiven if I ask you to send me a photograph of yourself for the Gossiping Gossip. It will, of course, be enlarged. We should like best a photograph which appeared in the Muckhampton Messenger and Argus. It showed you as Miss Iceland Cod last year. You were auctioning a giant lemon in answer to an appeal from the 'Friends of Asiatic Culture.'

Yours most gratefully,
T. Cleverley Grampound, Mayor.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY Safe—Temporarily



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., UNIONBUDGET

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Virginia Welles for Lois Leeds.

When you are a guest, take along your own personal necessities, says Lois Leeds.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"
"Dear Lois Leeds—I have brown hair and almost black eyes. What shade of powder, rouge and, most of all, what lipstick shade should I wear?—L. C."

You are a Brownette, because your hair determines your type. Clear, brilliant, true Red for lipstick and rouge should "go with" your type. Your powder foundation and face powder should match your skin tone.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is Green a proper colour to wear for my very informal wedding? I am a war widow.—SAL"

If Green is becoming to you, wear a Gardenia corsage and White accessories. A famous movie star wore a Green satin dress at her fourth wedding, but don't let this be your guide!

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have green slacks, a brown wool coat. Please suggest the proper accessories for a country weekend.—SUE"



If you have a nail with a crack at the side, a little patchwork trick will make it a short-lived crisis! First, fit a minute bit of single-thickness tissue over the break, then carefully cover this with two coats of your favorite shade of nail polish. You will then be the only one who knows about this break in good grooming!

around your hair, with a pair of Black sandals.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am going to visit my girl friend for a week. She is very rich and has everything. I haven't. Would it be okay just to take my clothes and no personal accessories? I'll have the guest room and a private bath.—NELLE M."

No matter how simple and basic they are, you must have your own personal things. If luxuries are provided you may use them, of course, but, for good taste, take along your own little personal necessities.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Should I have my hair removed by a doctor?"

A doctor should be consulted when you wish to have your hair removed. There can be complications if you proceed without medical advice.



This gown in royal purple, petunia and lime green, named "Patchwork", was shown at an all-wool fashion parade in London recently. It was created "just to show what can be done" with fine woollens.

Paris Social Reform Move Unsuccessful

The 39-year-old granddaughter of the first white man to enter Timbuctoo is leading a crusade to reopen shuttered Paris brothels. Despite the opposition of her masculine colleagues in the City Council, Madame Janine Rastier-Caille has begun her campaign.

ATOM BOMB STRUCK THEM DUMB

German scientists knew nothing of the Manhattan project until they heard a dinner-time broadcast on August 6, 1945, giving the first news of the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima.

So says Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, Northwestern University professor of physics.

Goudsmit, in a book entitled "Alsos," which tells about his work with an intelligence unit sent to investigate German scientific activity after the invasion of Europe, said the scientists were taken completely by surprise.

"The initial reaction of the German physicists... was one of utter incredulity," he said.

"Impossible," they said. "It can't be an atomic bomb. One of their number said: 'It's probably propaganda just as it was in Germany.'"

"That being settled, the German scientists were able to finish their dinner in peace and even partially digest it. The impact on the scientists was shattering. At one stroke, all their self-confidence was gone, and the belief in their own scientific superiority gave way to an intense feeling of despair and futility."

Scientists React

Shortly thereafter several young German scientists hit upon a "brilliant rationalization" of their failure, Goudsmit recounted.

"This, then," he said, "was to be the new theme song of German science: Germany worked on the uranium problem for peaceful uses of destruction."

Goudsmit warned that such talk is being used to spread again the legend of German "scientific superiority." They want the Germans were attempting to utilize atomic energy for the good of mankind.

The name of the book came from the title of the intelligence mission, of which he was scientific head. "Alsos," the Greek name for Groves, was used because the mission was under orders of Maj.-Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of the Manhattan project.

Prokofiev's New Composition

Sergei Prokofiev has written a new score, "Thrive, Mighty Land," an orchestral-choral cantata.

There are only 25 pages of manuscript and it takes only 10 minutes to play.

Reviewing it the Moscow critic, David Rabinovich, said: "It is marked by the warm sincerity of statement, by the joyous and radiantly optimistic spirit that pervades the whole piece."

"There is not a single shade of drama in the work. It is completely saturated with fresh, caressing breaths of Spring, as fragrant and delightful as a posy of flowers."

It is Prokofiev's second composition in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the other being his "Poema Festiva."—Associated Press.

Mother Kills Child With Pepper

Two revolting cases of parents' cruelty to children were reported in the United States recently. Mrs. Evelyn Cole, 25, of Centre Harbor (New Hampshire), gave her three-year-old son, Billy, a tablespoonful of pepper as a punishment.

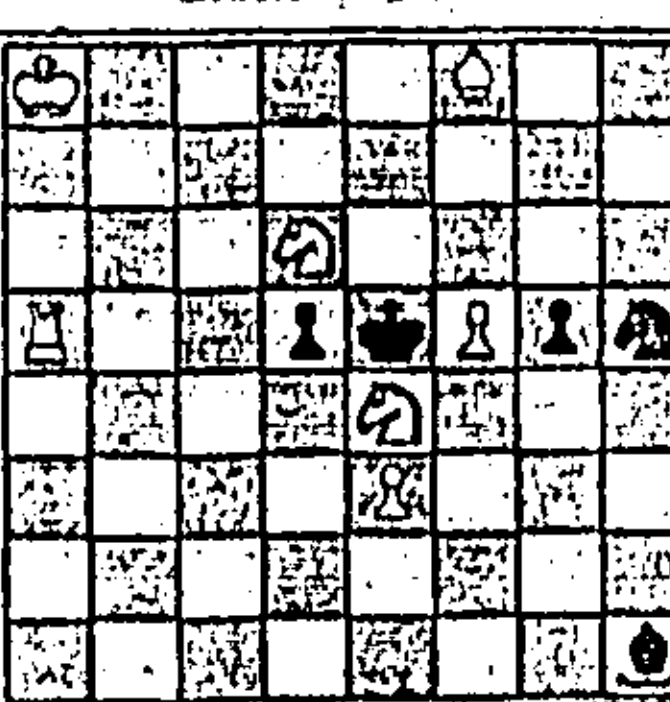
The boy swallowed the pepper and died three hours later from asphyxiation.

Reuben Green, 27, admitted in a Baltimore (Maryland) court that he had punished his five-year-old daughter Barbara, by holding her hands against a hot stove.

Magistrate Caplan sent Green to jail for nine months.

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. W. WALTON
Black 5 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Wednesday's problem:

1. B-K1, any; 2. Q-R. B. or K1 mates.

While male members oppose her, women on the Council—even from the swank Paris residential districts—support her views.

Madame Rastier-Caille, granddaughter of the explorer Caille—the first white man to penetrate Timbuctoo—is trying to undo the work of Marthe Richards, who is awaiting trial on a charge of fraud. Marthe Richards was chiefly responsible for the act of April 1946 which ended legal prostitution in France.

Mme Rastier-Caille said: "I am scandalized to see how clandestine prostitution parades itself in some quarters of Paris. Inquiry shows that venereal disease has risen 87 percent. Morals gained nothing from closing the houses."

Mme Rastier-Caille tossed her bombshell into last Saturday's meeting of the Council, which is headed by Pierre de Gaulle, brother of General Charles de Gaulle.

Resistance Fighter

Embarrassed members hastily tossed the hot potato at the Hygiene Commission, where it is likely to be shelved. But the redoubtable Council woman, whom the Germans could not keep in prison even with three tries, said she would keep on fighting.

She was an active member of the resistance throughout the Nazi occupation. At one point she married a man named Rastier in the hope that the Germans would not be able to trace her under a new name. At the time, she saw her husband for 15 minutes after the ceremony. Then he left for Spain and she returned to her home. The marriage is in the process of being annulled.

She was captured three times and on the third occasion escaped when British planes bombed the prison train taking her to Germany.

She writes fashion articles for Paris morning newspapers. Mme Rastier-Caille received the Croix de Guerre and the Croix de la Liberation for her resistance work.

"It was necessary that somebody take the initiative," she said of her campaign. "The voice of a woman would be better heard than that of a man. That was what decided me."—United Press.

Duke's New Air Service

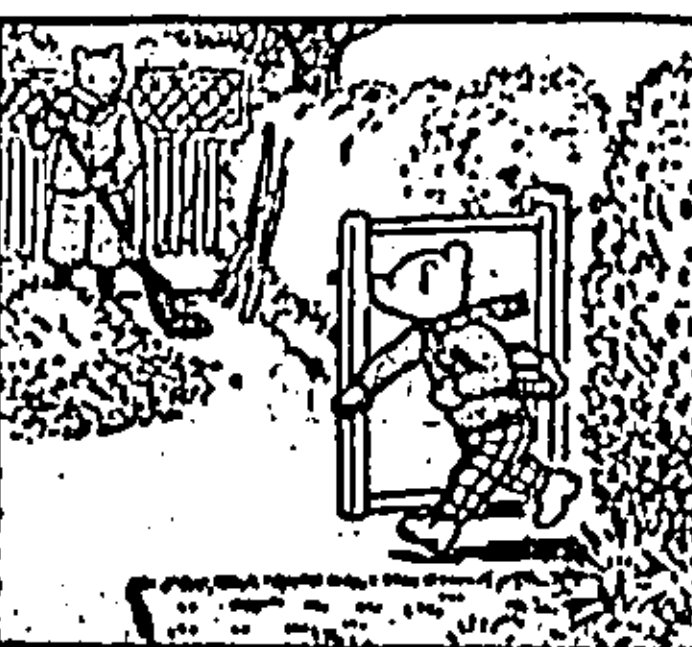
A free enterprise air charter company, although barred by the Government's Civil Aviation Act from operating regular air services either in or from Britain, is playing a big part in a new service which is to start in the New Year between London and Athens.

The firm, Scottish Aviation, whose chief is the Duke of Hamilton, has a 40 percent shareholding in a new Greek company, Hellenic Airlines, and at the start will virtually operate the service.

As well as the London-Athens service, which is to be flown non-stop with two four-engined Liberators, internal air services in Greece are to be started with Lakotas. The new company has been formed as a result of an agreement signed between Scottish Aviation and the administrators of the pension funds of the Greek navy, army, air force and civil service, who hold 60 percent of the shares.

There is already another Greek air company operating internal air service in Greece, and in this the American Trans-World Airlines have a shareholding.

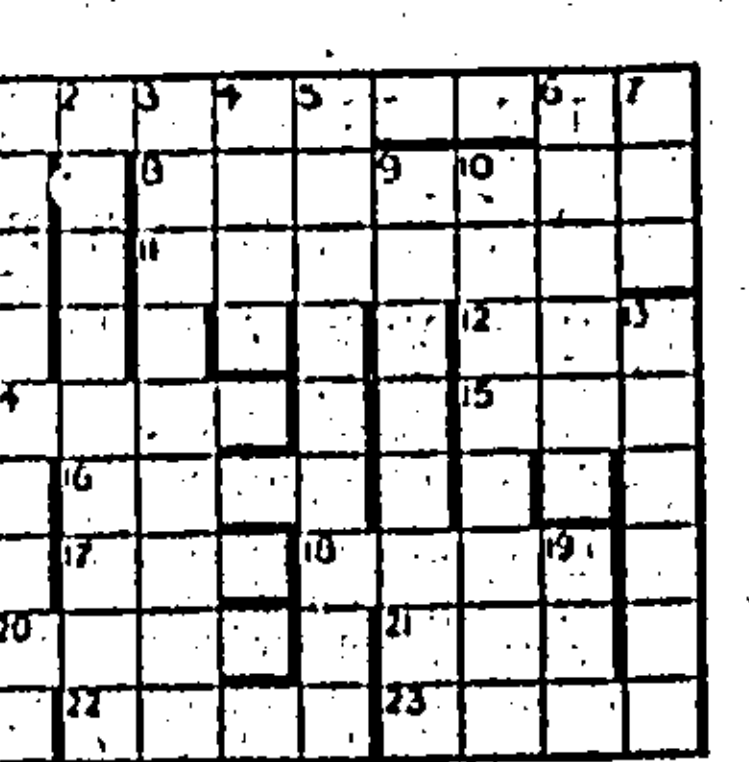
Rupert and the Big Bang—6



Rupen waits by the ruins and hesitates. "Perhaps Bongo may not want me to see what he's doing," he thinks. "This science, whatever that means, may be very secret." So he decides to put off helping Bongo until some other time; and, picking up his satchel, he creeps away from the mysterious door and runs to his own cottage. In his garden he finds his father sweeping aside a bush and into a "heap." "Hoory," is that for a bonfire?" he cries. "Can I finish it and light it?"

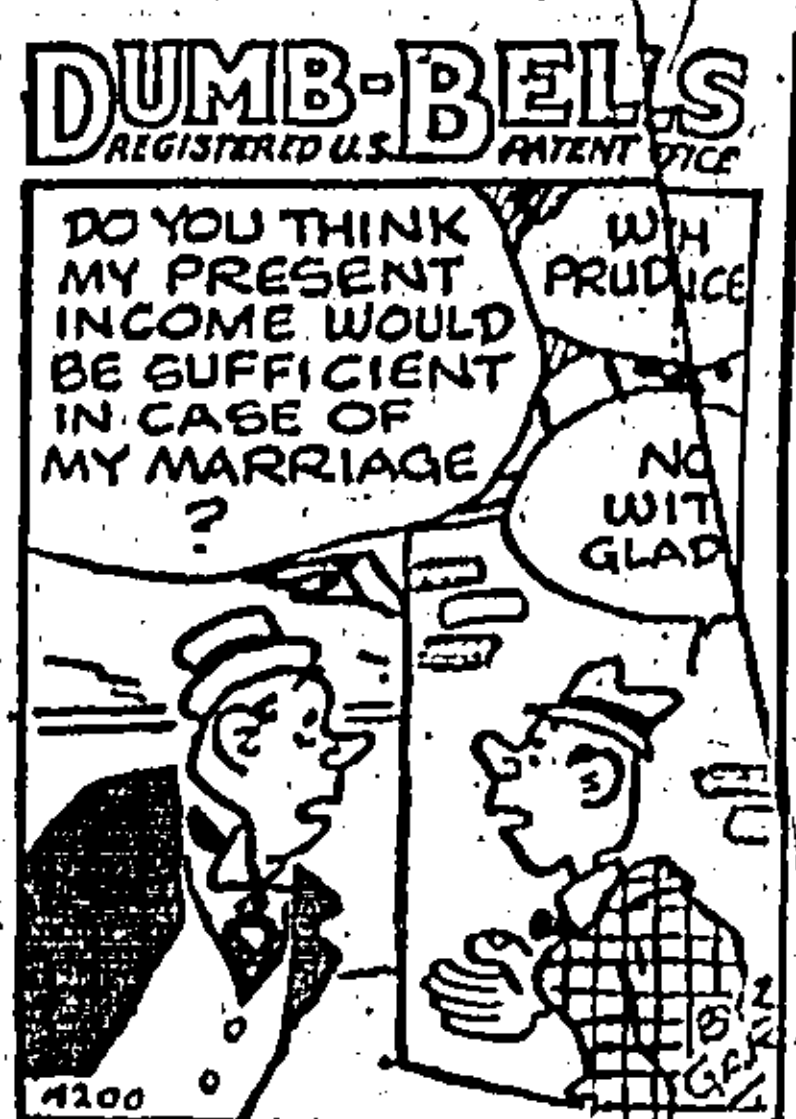
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. She's a stork. (5)
2. As a greeting they may slip to— (4)
3. What a cad! (3)
4. Shows the doctor at the end. (4)
5. (4)
6. Blun? (Not likely, the tavern in fact.) (4)
7. It may steer or check. (4)
8. Home to the nicker! (4)
9. (4)
10. It can make up one's stand. (5)
11. Red, white and blue would give you one. (9)
12. Act in an official capacity. (9)
13. False but never at the front. (4)
14. If responsible for many chits at sea. (9)
15. This may let you in. (4)
16. TAOO. (4)
17. Final. (3)
18. A mean socker. (3-3)
19. This ant may hold property. (3)
20. (3)
21. (3)
22. (3)
23. (3)
24. (3)
25. (3)

Solution of Wednesday's puzzle:
Across: 1 and 5, Contract-bridge; 6, Obscured; 9, Secured; 11, Oil-mill; 12, Robert; 13, Data; 15, Nihil; 16, Otto; 20, Cert; 21, See I Down; 22, Rep. Down; 1 and 21, Colorado; 23, Obligation; 24, Rudiment; 4, Coll; 5, See 1 Across; 7, Select; 8, Dear; 10, Emer; 13, Ether; 15, Nicer; 16, Fire.



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Contract Made On A Bid And Prayer

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

▲ A 643	Leventritt
▼ K Q J 5	W N E
▼ None	72
▼ K Q J 10 5	83
▼ K 10 8 8	84
▼ 9 4 2	85
▼ 4 3 2	86
▼ Q J 5	87
▼ 10 7 6	88
▼ K Q 8 7 5 2	89
▼ None	90

Tournament—E-W vul.
South West North East
4 Pass
Opening—4 6 13

BRIDGE, like every other sport, has its long-to-be-remembered bids and plays. Peter Leventritt and I were talking the other day about getting another group together to fly out to All-Western regional championships tournament, which will be held at Corona, Calif. We started reminiscing, and recalled this famous hand which was the topic of discussion the last time we were on the coast.

The opening bid of four diamonds against Leventritt (East) was the most unusual bid at the tournament. What would you have done if you held the North hand, and your partner had just made the one bid that you did not want any part of? If you bid four no trump, South probably will answer with Blackwood. Against Leventritt the North player simply closed his eyes and bid five diamonds, which Leventritt lost no time in doubling. South did not look too happy when he heard the double.

Here is the way the hand was played. Declarer played the ten of clubs from dummy on the opening lead, Leventritt went up with the ace, declarer trumped, and then led the king of diamonds. Leventritt won this with the ace, and did not bother to cash the ace of hearts, but returned a spade. It was too late, however. Declarer played the jack, West covered with the king and dummy won the trick. Three rounds of clubs were taken and the three losing hearts discarded, so all that declarer lost was a spade and a diamond.

Even if Leventritt had cashed his ace of hearts, he would not have defeated the contract, because the losing spade then could have been discarded on the club.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name Whistler's most popular painting.
2. What was the greatest recorded volcanic eruption?
3. Name the largest triumphal arch ever built.
4. Which is harder, copper or brass?
5. Locate the volcano Fujiyama.

(Answers on Page 4)

Lee Theatre

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SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-DAY AT 12.30
Laurel & Hardy in "BIG NOISE"

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Robert's quite disappointed in school—two months of the first-grade gone and he can't read the newspaper!"

